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RYTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1937

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Acting Medical Officer of Health.

EDWIN JOICEY, M.S.I.A., A.R. San. I.
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RYTON-ON-TYNE,
MAY, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ryton Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report, being that for the year 1937.

Population. The estimate of the Registrar General is 13,470 as against 13,570 for 1936.

Physical features and general character of the area. The Ryton Urban District is situated on the north-west extremity of the county and is bounded on the north by the Tyne, on the south and east by tributaries of the river known as the local burns, the Barlow Burn and the Blaydon Burn which separate it from the Blaydon Urban District, and on the west by the Stanley Burn which is also the boundary between the County of Northumberland.

The Urban District is divided into four wards, named Crook-hill, Ryton, Crawcrook and Ryton Woodside. The total area is 5,145 acres and the population at the census of 1931 was 14,204. The Ryton and Crawcrook wards although much lower than Greenside (reaches 600 ft.) and the country south of them, stand well above the level of the Tyne which is about a mile to the north at Crawcrook and about half a mile at Ryton, and have excellent natural drainage. The only low-lying parts of the district are the areas near to the river at Clara Vale and at Ryton Haughts where there are two rows of houses near Newburn Bridge.

The greater part of the district is agricultural and there is one Brick Yard and a few Stone, Sand and Gravel Quarries, but most of the population is employed at the Collieries of which there are five, situated at Greenside, Clara Vale, Barmoor, Stargate and Addison.

The soil is clay and sand.

Unemployment. The figures relating to unemployment for the year are shown in comparison with those for 1935 and 1936.

No. of unemployed persons residing		1937	1936	1935
in—				
Crawcrook	...	85	105	102
Greenside	...	107	150	185
Ryton including—				
Crookhill	}	184	268	279
Stargate				
Woodside				
Addison				
Totals		376	523	566

The change in the figures are accounted for by the slight improvement of trade in the area and the migration of men to other districts.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

The total area of the district in acres is	...	...	5,145
The population according to census in 1931 was	...	...	14,204
The population estimated	...	...	13,470
The number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to rate books	...	...	3,626
Rateable Value at 1st October, 1937	...	...	£50,693
The sum represented by a penny rate for year commencing April 1st, 1937, was	...	...	£177/5/11

Births. The total number of live births was 195, of which 106 were males and 89 females a decrease on last year of 3. The number of births for 1936 was 198, and for 1935, was 186. Of the total live births 12 were illegitimate. The natural increase of the population for the year, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 47, as against the natural increase for the previous year of 51.

THE LIVE BIRTH RATE for the year was 14'48 as against that for 1936 at 14'59 being lower than the birth rate for the administrative county at 17'1 and the birth-rate for England and Wales at 14'9

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 148, consisting of 92 males and 56 females corresponding to an annual death-rate of 10'99 (comparability death-rate 12'86). For the previous year the number of deaths was 147 and the death rate 10'83. That of the administrative county was 12'4 and that of England and Wales was 12'4.

Infantile Deaths. The number of deaths registered under one year was 19 consisting of 11 males and 8 females. The infantile death-rate was 97'44 and that of the county was 71 and that of England and Wales 58.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases were 6 as against 4 during the previous year giving a zymotic mortality of '44 which compares favourably with the county rate of '47.

Respiratory Diseases. There were 10 deaths from pneumonia, 3 from bronchitis and 2 from other respiratory diseases making in all 15 deaths from respiratory diseases other than phthisis equivalent to a death-rate from respiratory diseases of 1'11.

Pulmonary Phthisis caused 1 death as against 1 in 1936, and 6 in 1935, representing a phthisis mortality of '07, being less than the county rate of '59. There were 2 deaths from other tuberculous diseases giving a death-rate of '15, being the same as the county rate of '15. The total tuberculosis mortality is therefore '22 as compared with the county rate '74.

Cancer. Deaths due to cancer numbered 11 as compared with 19 during 1936 ; six were males and 5 females ; Seven of the above 11 cases were localised in the alimentary tract, and six of these seven cases occurred in people of 55 or over. Age distribution, 1 death between 35 and 45 years, 2 between 45 and 55 and 3 between 55 and 65 years and 5 over 65 years of age.

Heart Disease caused 38 deaths and other vascular diseases 12 deaths, giving a total of 50 deaths from vascular disease and a death-rate of 3'71.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate ...	183	99	84	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14'48.
	Illegitimate ..	12	7	5	
Still Births	Legitimate ...	10	5	5	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 53'39.
	Illegitimate ...	1	1	—	
Deaths	... ..	148	92	56	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 10'99
					Comparability death-rate 12'86

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	Nil	—
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	1	4'85
Total ...	1	4'85

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	97'44
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ..	92'89
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	166'66
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	11
„ Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	2

There have been during the year 6 deaths from other violence.
There were no suicides.

General Provision of health Services in the Area.

Public Health Staff consists of an acting medical officer of health (part time) and a whole time sanitary inspector who has Certificates of Competency for Meat and other Foods from the Royal Sanitary Institute. The health visitors (whole time) are appointed by Durham County Council.

Nursing Arrangements.

The general nursing in the district is carried out by the Ryton Nursing Association which is a voluntary body maintained by the general public. It is also assisted by the miners of the different collieries who allow deductions to be made from their payments periodically for that purpose. The owners of the Stella Collieries give most generous support each year, as also do several ladies and gentlemen residing out of the district. The Association partakes of grants from the Durham County Council on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee, and also for the nursing of special diseases.

The Midwifery Nurses were employed by the Association until taken over by the Durham County Council on the 1st October 1937, leaving the Nursing Association the two general nurses. The Nurses are most painstaking and efficient and during the year have treated 377 cases, making 6,969 visits.

The Annual Subscription to the Association is 5/- and arrangements can be made for the collection of weekly subscriptions from employees of works or other bodies. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. R. C. Farrage, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Ryton-on-Tyne.

Sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous diseases are provided by the County Council and are available for patients from any part of the county according to vacancies of beds. They are situated in various parts of the county. The approximate number of sanatorium beds available for tuberculosis patients is 594. On the whole the accommodation is fairly satisfactory, and patients do not as a rule have to wait long for admission.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children other than that provided by Public Assistance, but the "Princess Mary" Maternity Hospital admits unmarried mothers.

The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, have a Convalescent Home at Castle Hill, this is situated in delightful surroundings almost on the boundary of the district and has accommodation for 50 patients.

Ambulance Facilities for infectious cases are provided by the Joint Hospital Committee, who have 2 motor ambulances. In addition to the above, the miners at Stargate, Clara Vale, Green-side and Emma have provided up-to-date motor ambulances in connection with their Welfare Schemes for non-infectious and accident cases.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were 335 children entered on the register at the Ryton Centre during 1937. A number of these children benefited greatly by Sun Ray treatment given at the new clinic in Blaydon. The number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal clinic was 91. In some cases Home Helps were provided where the mothers were unable through ill health to carry out their domestic duties.

The good attendance at the Child Welfare and ante-natal Clinic is very gratifying. It would appear that the Mothers are interested in the valuable advice given by the Medical Officer and the talks by the Health Visitor.

The work done by the Voluntary Committee of ladies who attend each week is no small factor in the satisfactory results shown.

There is no school clinic, tuberculosis or venereal disease centre. There is a health visitor who devotes her whole time to the work of the district and attends to the child welfare work, school children and tuberculosis cases.

The nearest tuberculosis dispensary is at Whickham, about five miles distant.

The treatment of venereal diseases is carried out at the new Venereal Diseases Clinic, City Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by arrangement with the Durham County Council which also makes itself responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis other than by home treatment.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The work done in the sanitary inspector's department during the year has been actively carried out, and the details will be found in the tabular statement appended.

Water Supply. The Water Supply is obtained from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. The water is of good quality continuous and plentiful.

Rivers and Streams. No action taken.

Drainage and Sewerage. There have been no important extensions of the sewerage system carried out by the Council, except as regards housing estates.

Closet Accommodation. There are now in the district 3,675 water closets, 130 ash closets, and 26 ashpit privies.

Scavenging. The whole of the scavenging of the district is now done by the Council direct and is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, 8 horses and carts being employed and the refuse tipped in old quarries, etc. The majority of the houses are provided with ashbins which are emptied twice weekly where necessary and the remainder of the receptacles once.

During the year ending March 31st, 1938, 339,811 receptacles were cleansed and 9,817 loads of refuse removed. Estimated weight of refuse removed 9,817 tons.

Seven covered carts with pneumatic tyres are now used for the collection of refuse, being a much needed improvement, which is appreciated by the general public.

The Disinfection of Houses is carried out personally by the Sanitary Inspector. During the year 79 houses have been disinfected. The bedding and clothes of the persons removed to the Conjoint Hospital are taken there and disinfected by steam disinfection. In other cases their cleansing is carried out at home.

In all cases of infectious disease disinfectants are gratuitously supplied by the Council.

Shops Act, 1934. It has not been found necessary to take any action.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses :

	Found to be Infested.	Disinfested
Council Houses	—	—
Other Houses	21	21

Instructions regarding disinfecting and cleansing are given by the Sanitary Inspector who periodically visits infested houses until found clear, the work being carried out by the tenants, and where property is unoccupied by the owners. Fluid insecticide is supplied by the Council and pressure sprays are given on loan.

It has been found that the active co-operation of the tenants of houses is necessary to ensure thorough disinfestation, as in most cases several applications of insecticide are necessary.

No action is taken by the Council to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

Schools The schools are all modern and sanitary with a good water supply.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	84
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	25

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	238
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	354
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	130
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	140
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	118

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	105
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	11
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	1

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	—

E—Number of dwellings demolished in anticipation of formal procedure

Number of houses closed as dwellings and not included above	4
	5

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1937	197
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	202
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	1206

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	—
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	205
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...			1199
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	...	...	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	...	...	...	—
<i>Number of houses owned by Local Authority held under :</i>					
(1)	Part III of the Housing Act, 1925	...			nil
(2)	Part II of the Housing Act, 1925	...			nil
(3)	Other Powers (Inclusive of schemes in progress)				641

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Housing. The majority of the houses are of modern construction and most of them well built : the new streets are well planned and there is practically no crowding of houses into confined yards and courts. In addition the district enjoys the natural advantages of being situated on rising ground and in being surrounded by open country.

Since 1st January, 1920, there have been built—
477 houses by private enterprise.
473 houses by the Council.
123 huts by the Council.

The huts have been demolished and replaced by houses,

The Council have in progress two housing schemes, viz. :—
Chesters Gardens (92 houses) Crookhill (104 houses) and have completed the scheme at Greenside of 44 houses.

The Slum Clearance programme of the Council is now about completed.

Much of the older property is defective in some way or another. The general characters of the defects found are dampness, caused by defective eaves gutters, etc., lack of impervious paving, defective plaster on walls, etc., broken waste pipes from scullery sinks, cracked slates etc. Overcrowding exists, but this is gradually being overcome by the building of houses by the Council and private enterprise.

Many of the Colliery houses at Addison and Emma are back to back and consist of kitchen and one bedroom which are not properly lighted or ventilated.

Practically the whole of the houses in the district are provided with waterclosets.

Roads, Streets, &c. In regard to the conditions of the roads, streets, back streets, etc. There are still some unmade streets in an unsatisfactory condition.

Several minor road improvements have been carried out and plans prepared for some of more importance.

The following streets have been made up by the Council under the Private Street Works Act 1892 and adopted as highways.

St. Agnes Gardens, St. Agnes Gardens West, back Greenwell Terrace, East and West back Chamberlain Street and South back Main Street, back Holburn Terrace. Several streets made up by the owners on building estates have been taken over.

Street Lighting. A scheme for remodelling the public lighting by gas has been carried out, comprising high power lamps at important points, 9 additional new street lamps have been provided.

Recreation Grounds. The Council have provided a children's playground with swings etc. at Greenside, also a small playground with swings at Clara Vale.

Land at Barmoor Quarry is being purchased with the object of providing another recreation ground.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Since this order came into operation the whole of the cowsheds and dairies in the district have been regularly inspected and notices served upon the several occupiers requiring them to provide proper means of lighting, ventilation, water supply, etc., resulting in the carrying out of many improvements.

The report of the County Veterinary Inspector states that the class of cow kept in this district is good and a good hygienic standard is maintained. Eight Cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

During the year 7 samples of milk were submitted to Armstrong College for bacteriological examination. The reports were found to be of great assistance in encouraging cowkeepers to improve their methods of milk production.

Five farms are producing "Accredited Milk" and One Farm "T.T." Milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923. Six licences have been granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

Food and Drugs. The regulations under the sale of food and drugs, etc., are carried out by the County Council.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is practically continuous. The inspection of places where food is prepared, *e.g.* bakehouses, sausage-making, fish and chip shops, etc., takes place regularly, and these are found to be kept clean and orderly. There are 13 slaughter houses, all licensed, throughout the district. These are inspected regularly and kept clean.

Meat Inspection. The inspection of all carcasses is regularly carried out at the time of slaughter as far as possible by the Sanitary Inspector but no arrangements have been made for meat marketing under the Public Health (Meat) Regns. 1924. All condemned meat is destroyed under the supervision of the sanitary inspector.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)					
Number Inspected	452	14		1273	151
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned				2	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	12				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis.	2.65			.15	
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	7				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	1.77				

The Public Health (Meat) Regns. 1924, have been well observed by the butchers in general. Vehicles are fairly satisfactory.

There is no public slaughter house in the district.

Number of Private Slaughter Houses, 13.

Other Foods. Systematic inspection of shops, stores, etc., where prepared foods, etc., are sold is carried out.

There are 3 bakeries in the district. These are frequently inspected and kept very clean, orderly and up-to-date in their general arrangements.

GENERAL.

In considering the chief points of interest in the health conditions and the vital statistics of the district one might summarise them as follows :

1. **THE POPULATION** which according to the census in 1931 was 14,204 is now estimated at 13,470

2. The total number of births in 1921 was 409 and the birth rate was 28·16. This has steadily decreased until in the present year it is 14·48 for 195 live births. This decrease is general throughout the whole kingdom and is probably due to contraceptive methods which have been so prominently brought forward and to the economic conditions of the present day.

3. **THE HEALTH RATE.** The death rate for 1937 of 10·99 (comparability death rate 12·86) contrasts favourably with the county rate of 11·9 and the all-England rate of 12·4.

4. **INFANTILE DEATHS.** During the year 1937 the number of deaths was 19 giving an infantile mortality of 97·44 per 1000 live births. This compares unfavourably with that of the previous year 50·50 and that of the present county rate of 71.

Of the 19 infantile deaths 12 were under one month and of these 10 were during the first week of life. These figures are compatible with the statistics of England and Wales. The relatively higher proportion for the year 1937 in this district is undoubtedly due to the higher proportion of unavoidable developmental conditions.

5. **Deaths from infectious diseases.** show an equally remarkable diminution. For instance, typhoid fever had almost disappeared until 1932 when there was an outbreak of paratyphoid. Scarlet fever has been prevalent but of a very mild character. The prevalence of scarlet fever is no doubt due to the fact that cases have been so very mild, that several are not notified until they are in the peeling stage. In the ten years from 1928, 707 cases were notified with only 11 deaths, so that scarlet fever from being one of the most fatal diseases of childhood now occupies a very subordinate place

but on the other hand measles has been increasing in fatality and has become along with whooping cough the most fatal disease of childhood; it is however pleasing to record that in this district there have been no deaths from measles and two from whooping cough during 1937. Diphtheria has shown an increase in the number of cases during the year, there being 44 as compared with 32 last year. The increase however appears to have been general and the incidence in this district relatively light.

The use of antitoxin, which is supplied by the Council, has been of considerable benefit in the reduction both of the severity and of the mortality due to diphtheria.

Although there has been no great use made of the Schick test in this district for the determination of susceptibility to diphtheria, yet it may be as well to bear in mind that it can be a great help in this direction and that subsequent immunisation of susceptibles may do much to reduce the severity and incidence in the community.

SMALL-POX. There were no cases of small-pox during the year and whilst the district is better vaccinated than ever before there is still a large number of people hostile to vaccination.

Intimations of infectious disease are made by letter to the school, where school children are involved,

Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 62 and 66. No action taken under the above.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regns. 1925. No action taken under the above.

The Registrar General's statistical table is appended together with the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

In terminating my report, I should like to thank you on appointing me as Acting Medical Officer of Health as from 16/4/37. and only regret the circumstances which brought it about. I knew and worked with your former Medical Officer (the late Dr. Andrew Smith who died on the 5th April 1937) for only a comparatively short period, yet this was more than sufficient for me to discover his kindness and willing readiness to advise, his love of the district and people and his absolute sincerity in his work.

I would also record my sincere appreciation of invaluable help unstintingly given by the Sanitary Inspector in all matters relating to the well being of the community as a whole. At the same time may I congratulate the Council on the continued good health and sanitary arrangements in the district.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. CLAYTON (Acting M.O.H.)

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respit'y		Respiratory		Non-Resp'try	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			1					
1								
5			1	3				
15	1	2					1	
25	1				1		1	
35		2	1					
45				1				
55								
65 & upwards								
Total	2	4	3	4	1		2	0

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

Public Health Act, 1925—Section 62.

No action taken under the above.

The notification of tuberculosis throughout the district is not efficient, especially in the case of tuberculous glands in the neck which frequently escape notification.

Deaths from Cancer.

Age Periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and over	Total
Male ...								1	2	1	2	6
Female										2	3	5

Total 11

SUMMARY OF WORK done in the SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT during 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	General Remarks
Dwelling-houses & Schools—				
Foul Conditions -	4		4	
Structural Defects -	100	5	93	
Overcrowding -	1		1	
Lodging-houses -				
Dairies, Milkshops -	59		59	
Cowsheds - - - }				
Bakehouses -				
Slaughter-houses -				
Ashpits and Privies -	4		4	
Deposits of Refuse & Manure -	1		1	
Waterclosets -	18		18	
Defective Yard Paving -	6		5	
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps -	5		5	
No Disconnection from Sewers -	1		1	
Other Faults -	23	1	23	
Water Supply -	9		9	
Pigsties -				
Animals Improperly Kept -				
Smoke Nuisances -				
Conversion to W.C. -		1	1	
Totals - - -	231	7	224	
WATER, FOOD AND DRUGS.				
Samples of Water taken for Analysis -	...		*2 Carcases Mutton	
„ „ condemned as unfit for use -	...		1 Carcase Beef	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food -	...	20	Sundry lots of Lungs, Liver	
Convictions for selling or exposing Unwholesome Food -	...		Intestines.	
Samples of Food & Drugs taken for Analysis }				
„ „ found Adulterated - }	.....		In hands of County Council.	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE		No		
Lots of Infections Bedding stoved or destroyed	...		Steam Disinfected at	
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	79		Hospital	
Schools do do -	..			
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things - - -	...			
Convictions for do do do -	...			
GENERAL.		No.		
Number of New Houses erected during year	109			
Number of such Houses occupied during year	109			
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets -	...			
do do Water-closets -	1			
Ash-closets do do -	...			
Total number of Water-closets in District -	3675			
do Ash-closets do	130			
do Ash-pit privies do	26			

S.D. 55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop'ations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS—				
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54
DEATHS—				
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3
Typhoid&Paratyph'dfevers	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01
Scarlet fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—
Scarlet fever	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93
Enteric fever	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18
Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs. of age }	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0·97	} Not available		
Others	2·26			
Total	3·23			
Rate per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0·94	} Not available		
Others	2·17			
Total	3·11			
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Puerperal fever Puerperal pyrexia }	13·93	17·59	11·52	{ 4·15 14·34

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases.

	Cases			Vision Un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	at Home	Treated in Hos...				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			0	0	0	0	0

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	over 65	Total	Deaths	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever		2	3	2	3	15	8		3	1			37	2	29
Diphtheria { Enteric (including paratyphoid)				3	3	23	11	3	1				44	2	42
											1		1		1
															...
Puerperal Pyrexia
Pneumonia			1						2	4	4		11	10	...
Ophth. Neon.														0	..
Erysipelas										1	1	2	4	0	1
Encephalitis } Lethargica }														1	
Cerebro spinal Meningitis															

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1 Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspection (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	—	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	14	—	
Workplaces (other than outworkers' Premises)	...		
Total	22		Nil

2 Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects		
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)
			Number of Prosecutions (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—			
Want of cleanliness	—	—	Nil
Other Nuisances	...		
Total	—	—	Nil

TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Death.

In Ryton U.D., 1937.

Causes of Deaths.	Males	Females
All Causes - -	92	56
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers		
Measles - -		
Scarlet Fever - -	1	1
Whooping Cough - -	1	1
Diphtheria - -	1	1
Influenza - -	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica - -	1	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - -	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory sys-	1	-
Other tuberculous diseases -[tem	2	
Syphilis - -		
General paralysis of the insane,		
tabes dorsalis - -		
Cancer, malignant disease - -	6	5
Diabetes - -	2	
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. - -	3	9
Heart disease - -	23	15
Aneurysm - -		
Other Circulatory diseases - -	3	1
Bronchitis - -	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) - -	8	2
Other respiratory diseases - -	2	0
Peptic Ulcer - -	1	1
Diarrhœa &c (under 2 years)	1	1
Appendicitis - -		
Cirrhosis of liver - -		
Other diseases of liver etc. - -	2	1
Other digestive diseases - -	2	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	
Puerperal sepsis - -		
Other puerperal causes - -		1
Congenital debility and malform-		
ation, premature birth - -	7	3
Senility - -	3	2
Suicide - -		
Other violence - -	5	1
Other defined diseases - -	7	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	1
Smallpox - -		
Poliomyelitis - -		
Polioencephalitis - -		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		
Total - -	11	8
Legitimate - -	10	7
Illegitimate - -	1	1
Live Births—		
Total - -	106	89
Legitimate - -	99	84
Illegitimate - -	7	5
Still Births—		
Total - -	6	5
Legitimate - -	5	5
Illegitimate - -	1	
Population—Resident - -	13,470	
Comparability Factor 1·17		

